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我国钴镍矿床的成矿规律、科学问题、勘查技术瓶颈与研究展望^{*}

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Abstract There are four major types of Co-Ni deposits, namely, magmatic, lateritic, (meta-) sedimentary rock-hosted, and hydrothermal types. In this study, we proposed that many of these Co-Ni deposits are composite deposits that are characterized with common features of multiple deposit types or multiple-metal element assemblages, and these deposits are important bridges that can link different deposit types, metallogenic theory, and models for ore formation and their exploration. With aspects of metal element occurrences, Ni-dominated deposits mostly accompany Co enrichment up to economic grade, whereas Co-dominated deposits may not be rich in Ni. Elemental geochemistry reveals that Co and Ni commonly coexist within magmatic system, while they could separately occur during hydrothermal, weathering and sedimentary processes. Hence, the key scientific issue relevant to Co-Ni mineralization is the mechanism of coexistence and separation of Co and Ni in the above-mentioned processes. To construct a comprehensive Co-Ni metallogenic theory requires experimental petrology, numerical modeling, characterizations of occurrence and enrichment of Co and Ni in addition to studies of typical and composite deposits. Moreover, more studies are needed including coupling of Co-Ni mineralization and important global geological events in geologic time framework, petrogenesis and tectonic setting of various mafic-ultramafic massifs, and effects of hydrothermal modifications on Co super-enrichment. Most Co-Ni ore bodies and their host rocks are highly variable in occurrence and have similar geophysical properties in many cases with numerous Co- and Ni-bearing phases. These call on multiple prospecting techniques for mineral exploration and evaluation, including: (1) geophysical technology for identification and extraction of ore-related signals under the interference of the carbonaceous layer; (2) highly sensitive identification technology of small intrusions and steeply-inclined ore bodies; (3) matching correlation of multiple information and ore-bearing evaluation technology. Considering

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the characteristics of Co-Ni deposits in China, prospecting techniques for magmatic types should be firstly developed, while (meta-) sedimentary rock-hosted and hydrothermal Co-Ni deposits may employ exploration technology of syn-genetic deposits or main mineral deposits.

Key words Co-Ni deposit; Composite deposit; Coexistence and separation of Co and Ni; Prospecting technology

摘 要 钴镍矿床主要有四类：岩浆型、红土型、沉积岩-变沉积岩容矿型和热液型。本文提出“组带矿床”的概念，是指兼具多种不同类型或不同成矿元素组合的矿床，是不同矿床类型之间连接以及与成矿理论连接的结合点，也是成矿模型与找矿模型之间的纽带。从金属共生关系的角度看，镍矿普遍伴生钴，但钴矿未必有镍；从元素地球化学的角度看，钴和镍在深部岩浆过程多共生，而在浅表热液、风化和沉积等过程多分离。据此提出钴镍成矿的关键科学问题为钴镍共生、分离和富集机理，主要包括：(1) 岩浆-热液过程中的钴镍分离与富集机理；(2) 风化-沉积过程中的钴镍共生-分离-富集机理。通过对四种类型典型矿床和组带矿床的解剖，结合实验岩石学及数值模拟计算与钴镍赋存状态及富集规律的研究，有助于建立完整的钴镍成矿理论体系。同时，从更大尺度上来看，钴镍成矿和重大地质事件具有一定的耦合关系，镁铁-超镁铁岩体的成矿差异与构造背景息息相关，而热液改造在钴超常富集方面可能起到至关重要的作用。钴镍矿床赋矿地质体产状复杂多变，含矿岩体与围岩之间物性相似，钴-镍赋存状态多样，迫切要求解决钴镍矿床勘查的关键技术问题为多元多尺度勘查技术体系与含矿性评价，主要包括：(1) 碳质层干扰下有效信号辨别提取技术；(2) 小岩体和陡倾斜矿体的精细识别技术；(3) 多元信息匹配关联与含矿性评价技术。我国钴镍资源分布特点和成矿特色要求在高效勘查技术体系的研发和集成时应优先考虑岩浆型钴镍矿，而沉积岩-变沉积岩容矿型和热液型钴镍矿床的找矿工作应借鉴同成因矿床或主矿种矿床的勘查方法。

关键词 钴镍矿床；组带矿床；钴镍共生分离；勘查技术

中图法分类号 P611; P618.62; P618.63

全球富钴镍的矿床类型多样，成因复杂。最近，赵俊兴等(2019)和张洪瑞等(2020)总结提出，钴镍矿床可划分为四类：岩浆型、红土型、沉积岩-变沉积岩容矿型和热液型。以钴资源为例，全球60%钴来自于沉积岩-变沉积岩容矿型，其次为岩浆型(23%)和红土型(15%)，热液型占比最少(Slack *et al.*, 2017)；而我国已探明的钴资源则以岩浆型(45%)和热液型为主(40%)，沉积岩-变沉积岩容矿型和红土型较少(赵俊兴等, 2019; 图1)。具体而言，与全球岩浆型钴镍矿主要分布于克拉通不同，我国该类型矿床除金川外大量分布于中亚造山带和东昆仑造山带，并且近二十年新发现的矿床均产于造山带(三金柱等, 2003; 汤中立等, 2006; 秦克章等, 2007; 李世金等, 2012)，因而我国岩浆型钴镍矿在全球独具特色并潜力巨大；我国沉积岩-变沉积岩容矿型钴镍矿床广泛分布，但总体品位较低，潜力有待查明；红土型钴镍矿主要产于赤道附近，与气候条件密切相关，因此该类型矿床在我国极不发育，找矿空间较为局限；热液型钴镍在我

国的主要特点是小而分散，关注度较低，潜力不明。同时，我国钴镍矿床赋矿地质体产状复杂多变，钴-镍赋存状态多样，含矿岩体和矿体规模相对较小，含矿岩体与围岩之间物性差别较小，迫切要求建立钴镍矿床高效勘查技术，大幅提升钴镍矿找矿能力，增加资源保障程度。针对我国钴镍矿床特点，本文归纳出钴镍成矿关键科学问题和勘查技术瓶颈，对钴镍成矿基本规律进行梳理提炼，提出针对性的方案对策。

1 钴镍成矿的关键科学问题和找矿技术瓶颈

四种类型钴镍矿床存在密切的成因联系，各自的成矿特征与不同地质过程中钴和镍的地球化学行为息息相关。钴和镍均为亲铁亲硫元素，在地球上丰度由地核向地壳急剧降低，在地幔岩石中分别可达 110×10^{-6} 和 1900×10^{-6} ，而在地壳中的丰度仅分别为 27×10^{-6} 和 59×10^{-6} (https://earthref.org)。因此，地幔部分熔融形成的熔体(如玄武质岩浆)和残余体(如蛇绿岩中的地幔橄榄岩)均是钴和镍的重要载体(Wang *et al.*, 2021)。其中，玄武质熔体形成的镁铁-超镁铁岩体既可形成单独的铜镍硫化物矿床，也可在岩体下部产出铜镍硫化物矿床而上部产出钒钛磁铁矿床，其中钴均为伴生。值得注意的是，在钒钛磁铁矿床(镁铁岩容矿)中尚未见镍的富集，即在岩浆演化过程中共生的钴镍元素发生了分离和钴的再富集(图2)。镁铁-超镁铁岩体(包括蛇绿岩中的橄榄岩部分)在地表风化过程中，钴镍会被流体从各种矿物中风化淋滤萃取出来，镍沉淀下来形成偶有伴生钴的红土型镍矿，为全球最主要的镍资源来源；而钴则随流体迁移沉淀形成沉积岩容矿型矿床，钴在有机质层位尤其富集(图

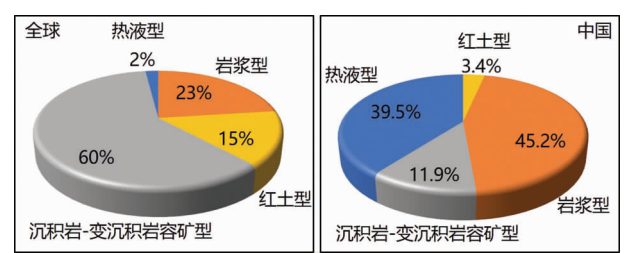


图1 全球(据 Slack *et al.*, 2017)和中国(据赵俊兴等, 2019)钴资源类型对比

Fig.1 Comparison of worldwide Co resources (after Slack *et al.*, 2017) with China (after Zhao *et al.*, 2019)

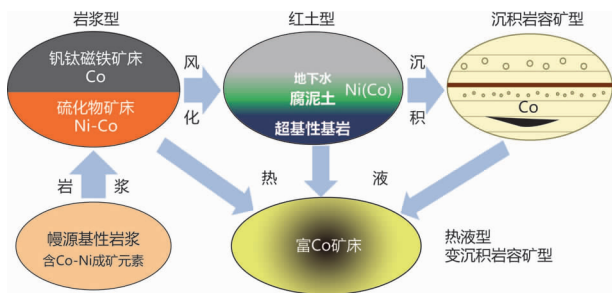


图2 四种类型钴镍矿床的形成过程、相互关系及钴镍元素变化规律(详见正文表述)

Fig. 2 Formation of four types of Co-Ni deposits and their genetic links with respect to the element behaviors of Co and Ni (see main text for details)

2)。然而,值得注意的是,异常富钴矿床的形成无不与热液活动相关,上述三种类型的钴镍矿床或相关的载体在各类热液活动改造后即可形成热液型或变沉积岩容矿型的富钴矿床,例如全球唯一以钴为主要开采产物的摩洛哥 Bou Azzer 超大型特富钴(镍-金)矿床便是蛇绿岩风化和热液强烈改造而形成的(Ahmed *et al.*, 2009)。从元素行为和矿床特征来看,有镍必有钴,钴多伴生,有钴未必有镍,即钴镍成矿问题某种程度上就是钴成矿的问题。因此,解决钴镍成矿的关键是揭示岩浆、热液、风化、沉积及其改造过程中钴镍共生、分离和钴超常富集的模式。

岩浆型钴镍矿在我国北方以中亚造山带和东昆仑造山带以及华北克拉通边缘的硫化物矿床为主,南方以扬子克拉通的钕钛磁铁矿与硫化物矿床组合为特色(图3),钴均以伴生为特征(王焰等, 2020; 张照伟等, 2022)。与全球最大的两个岩浆型矿床,即俄罗斯 Noril'sk 铜镍硫化物矿床(80.1 万 t 钴@ 0.061%、2321 万 t 镍@ 1.77%, Naldrett, 1992; Lightfoot and Keays, 2005)和加拿大 Sudbury 铜镍硫化物矿床(100.6 万 t 钴@ 0.038%、1977 万 t 镍@ 1.2%, Barnes and Lightfoot, 2005; Naldrett, 2011)相比,我国该类型目前主要来自金川硫化物矿床(15 万 t 钴@ 0.019%、552.6 万 t 镍@ 1.06%, 汤中立, 2004; Li and Ripley, 2011; Mao *et al.*, 2018)、夏日哈木硫化物矿床(4.29 万 t 钴@ 0.025%、118 万 t 镍@ 0.68%, Li *et al.*, 2015)、以及攀枝花(2 万 t 钴@ 0.01%~0.02%, 戴向东, 2001)和磁海(1 万 t 钴@ 0.1%, 唐萍芝等, 2012)钕钛磁铁矿矿床。中亚造山带南缘的钴镍矿形成于早二叠世,在数量上呈爆发式特征(Qin *et al.*, 2011; Su *et al.*, 2011; 李文渊等, 2022),部分铜镍矿床伴有较高的钴,如图拉尔根(伴生钴达 1 万 t)(秦克章等, 2007),东昆仑造山带近年发现的夏日哈木镍钴矿床已达到世界级镍矿规模,该造山带还产出石头坑德、浪木日、阿克楚克赛等一系列含矿岩体(潘彤, 2009; 李世金等, 2012; Zhang *et al.*, 2018; Jia *et al.*, 2021; 李华等, 2023),有望成为我国重要的钴镍资源基地。峨眉山大火成岩省产出世界级的钕钛磁铁矿矿床

和零星分布的中-小型铜镍硫化物矿床,具有成矿多样性(Song *et al.*, 2003; Zhong *et al.*, 2005; 徐义刚等, 2013; 张招崇等, 2022)。其中,四川攀枝花、红格大型钕钛磁铁矿矿床与云南白马寨铜镍硫化物矿床等均存在明显钴矿化,伴生钴达到了综合利用指标;红格岩体底部也发现了大量含镍钴硫化物矿体与钕钛磁铁矿矿体共生,且钴矿化与硫化物紧密相关;白马寨铜镍硫化物矿床富含钴磁黄铁矿,具有中型规模(胡瑞忠等, 2005)。

我国沉积岩-变沉积岩容矿型钴镍矿主要产于华北克拉通元古代造山带中的辽吉成矿带(如大横路大型铜钴矿、周家镇中型铁铜钴矿, Wang and Qin, 1989; 韦延光等, 2002)和中条山成矿带(如铜矿峪和篦子沟-桐木沟-胡家峪大型铜钴矿, Qiu *et al.*, 2021; 邱正杰等, 2023)以及华南的黑色岩系中(Jiang *et al.*, 2007; Xu *et al.*, 2011; Huang *et al.*, 2020)(图3)。得益于中非和美国铜钴矿带的深入研究,目前普遍认为这类矿床中钴主要来源为下伏红层和/或基底的超镁铁岩石(McGowan *et al.*, 2006; Van Wilderode *et al.*, 2015),而硫主要来自盆地蒸发岩地层(McGowan *et al.*, 2003; Hitzman *et al.*, 2017),钴成矿作用主要发生在盆地反转或者后期多旋回造山过程中,由溶解蒸发岩的中高温盆地流体淋滤萃取地层中的钴,在特定的地球化学和构造界面发生沉淀聚集(McGowan *et al.*, 2003, 2006; Aleinikoff *et al.*, 2012; Saintilan *et al.*, 2017; Hall *et al.*, 2021)。基于芬兰黑色含碳质片岩容矿的镍-钴矿和我国中条山石墨片岩容矿的铜-钴矿床的成因研究,也有观点认为,钴和镍元素先是弥散在黑色富有机质页岩中,随后经历后生热液的活化作用而富集成矿(Kontinen, 2012; Qiu *et al.*, 2021; 徐林刚等, 2022; 邱正杰等, 2023)。我国辽吉和中条山成矿带以及华南黑色岩系普遍受到多期岩浆-变质-构造变形事件和后期热液事件的改造,在成矿条件方面类似于中非铜钴矿带或美国的 Idaho 铜钴矿带,可能存在多期钴成矿事件,具有形成富钴多金属成矿带的可能性。

热液型钴矿床虽然在储量上不如上述两类矿床,但该类矿床在我国分布广、类型多样、成因复杂,且多数矿床为独立钴矿床或以钴为主要金属元素的矿床,具有较大找矿前景和潜在经济价值。按照矿床类型可细分为火山成因块状硫化物型、铁氧化物铜金型、脉状多金属硫化物型和矽卡岩型等矿床。我国典型的实例有东昆仑带中驼路沟(2 万 t 钴@ 0.066%)和德尔尼(2.8 万 t 钴@ 0.089%)钴矿床、钦杭带中七宝山-五宝山矿床(1.5 万 t 钴@ 0.403%)(图3; 傅大捷, 1998; 丰成友和张德全, 2002; 张德全等, 2002; 王学平等, 2011),以及长江中下游的冬瓜山-新桥矿床(~1.4 万 t 钴; 周涛发等, 2020)。最近,曹明坚等(2022)首次报道了黑龙江金厂斑岩型金铜矿床中存在钴的明显富集,典型矿石中钴含量达到了 0.06% 以上。热液型矿床在国际上也很发育,如 Blackbird 铜钴矿为美国提供了其所需的主要钴资源(12.3 万 t 钴@ 0.735%, Slack, 2012)。然而,该矿床类型中钴在热



图3 我国陆上钴镍矿床分布(据赵俊兴等,2019 修改)
其中一些热液型矿床尚存在成因争议或具有复合型特征
Fig.3 Distribution of Ni-Co deposits in continent of China (modified after Zhao *et al.* , 2019)

液中的迁移形式、卸载沉淀机制和多期多阶段热液活动中的钴超常富集作用等问题研究薄弱。

红土型矿床是全球最具有经济价值的镍钴矿床,主要集中在南北纬 26°之间的热带亚热带地区,这类矿床镍的规模较大,矿石储量集中在 25 ~ 66Mt 之间,而钴平均品位为 0.06% ~ 0.09% (Berger *et al.* , 2011)。按照矿物组合和风化程度,红土型镍钴矿床可细分为三类,分别是硅镁镍矿型、氧化物型和蒙脱石型 (Berger *et al.* , 2011)。这类矿床的形成主要是由大型的超镁铁岩和玄武岩经长期强烈的风化和侵蚀作用形成富含铁、镍、钴的红土在风化壳富集。我国的红土型镍钴矿主要分布在云南墨江-元江和海南蓬莱一带 (图 3),分别为橄榄岩和玄武岩风化的产物,但规模远不及

东南亚的同类型矿床。

我国现已勘探或开采的钴镍矿主要为岩浆型,赋存于小岩体中,矿体规模小,产状复杂,探测难度大;含钴沉积型和热液型矿床虽然分布广泛,但钴的赋存特征和富集机理尚不明朗,其资源量尚待评价。我国许多钴镍矿床中都发育有含碳岩层,具有和硫化物矿体相似的低阻、高极化特征,如何准确分析和辨识由含碳岩层及其捕掳体引起的地球物理响应,精确提取与钴镍矿化相关的电阻率、极化率等多元信息变得尤为重要。镁铁-超镁铁小岩体是岩浆型钴镍矿床间接探测的主要目标,而岩体本身的电阻率、极化率、密度、地震波传播速度等地球物理信息与大多数围岩相差不大。当前,我国钴镍资源勘查存在两个突出问题:(1)钴镍资源探明率低,已

有的勘探工作主要围绕矿山和已知矿区开展,新资源类型和新区工作程度极低,资源潜力不明;(2)探测技术发展水平落后于急速增长的资源需求,囿于深埋小岩体难以探测、含碳岩层干扰严重的现状,钴镍资源缺乏有效的精细高效探测手段。因此,钴镍找矿的关键勘查技术瓶颈可以归纳为含碳岩层、隐伏小岩体和陡倾斜钴镍矿体的精细探测和高效辨识。

2 钴镍元素地球化学行为及其成矿控制因素

钴和镍都是第一过渡族元素,并同在第四周期第八副族。它们的电子构型均易失去两个电子氧化为二价阳离子,因此它们具有许多相似的地球化学行为,如亲硫亲铁的双重属性。同时,钴和镍在地球圈层中丰度也具有相似的分布规律:它们在地核中含量最高,钴为 2500×10^{-6} ,镍为 52000×10^{-6} ;原始地幔中钴镍的丰度约为地核中的 $1/25$,分别为 105×10^{-6} 和 1890×10^{-6} ;钴和镍在地幔中丰度分别为陆壳的 5 倍和 40 倍 (<https://earthref.org>; 图 4)。幔源岩浆形成的镁铁-超镁铁岩既可以作为钴镍矿的赋矿岩,也可以是钴镍矿的成矿元素来源,厘定钴镍在镁铁-超镁铁岩矿物中的分配系数和地球化学行为是揭示钴镍成矿规律的理论基础。

对于大部分钴镍矿床,成矿的第一步就是钴镍在镁铁及超镁铁岩浆中的富集。实验表明玄武质岩浆中钴和镍的溶解度受氧逸度控制,在相同温压条件下,越氧化的环境钴镍的溶解度越高 (Holzheid *et al.*, 1994; Holzheid and Palme, 1996)。Holzheid and Palme (1996) 的实验结果表明,在一个大气压和 1400°C 下,氧逸度为 $\text{IW} + 1.5$ (IW 为铁-方铁矿氧化还原缓冲对) 时,钴的溶解度为 111500×10^{-6} ,而镍的溶解

度为 7082×10^{-6} ,说明原生岩浆具有富集大量钴镍元素的潜力。而地质样品中钴镍的含量往往在 $10\text{n} \times 10^{-6}$ 到 $100\text{n} \times 10^{-6}$ 之间,如洋中脊玄武岩中钴的含量约为 43×10^{-6} ,镍的含量约为 92×10^{-6} (图 4)。因此详细了解钴镍在矿物与硅酸盐熔体 (SM) 间的分配系数 (D 矿物/硅酸盐熔体) 是研究元素富集过程的基础。

上地幔的主要矿物为橄榄石 (Ol)、斜方辉石 (Cpx)、单斜辉石 (Opx)、尖晶石 (Sp) 以及石榴子石 (Grt),钴和镍主要存在于橄榄石中 (Wang *et al.*, 2021)。但钴和镍在地幔矿物中主要是相容元素,例如钴在橄榄石中的分配系数为 $1.5 \sim 2.7$ (Ehlers *et al.*, 1992; Gaetani and Grove, 1997),在辉石中的分配系数为 ~ 1.3 (Klemme *et al.*, 2006)。因此通过部分熔融模型计算出的幔源原生岩浆并不富镍/钴。但钴和镍都具有亲硫性,它们在硫化物与硅酸盐熔体间的分配系数分别高达 $20 \sim 580$ 和 $570 \sim 840$ (Li and Audétat, 2012, 2015; Patten *et al.*, 2013)。因此硫化物的加入将极大促进钴和镍在地幔部分熔融产物中的富集。原生含钴镍矿物主要为硫化物、砷化物、硫砷化物以及相似化合物,其次钴镍也可以呈类质同象的方式替代其他矿物中的铁、镁、锰、铜等,如白云石、针铁矿、褐铁矿等 (Hazen *et al.*, 2017),但目前这些硫化物是如何参与地幔部分熔融过程还存在争议,其中一个重要原因在于缺乏含硫体系下矿物与硅酸盐熔体间的分配系数工作。

元素分配系数与化学成分、温度、氧逸度和压力有关。目前,前人对不同温度、压力、化学组成及氧逸度条件下橄榄石、斜方辉石、单斜辉石与硅酸盐熔体间的分配系数已经做了大量工作。Gaetani and Grove (1997) 在一个大气压下同时考虑不同氧逸度与硫逸度,观察液态硫化物、橄榄石、硅酸盐熔体三相平衡时钴镍的分配系数,其中 $D_{\text{Ol/SM}}^{\text{Co}}$ 和 $D_{\text{Ol/SM}}^{\text{Ni}}$ 的平均值为 1.91 和 5.83,低于相似条件下无硫体系的分配系数,分别为 3.55 和 7.57 (Leeman, 1974),表明硅酸盐体系中硫的存在会对钴镍在矿物与硅酸盐熔体间的分配系数产生影响。此外,前人实验表明,钴和镍大量富集在硫化物熔体 (SL) 中,其中 $D_{\text{SL/SM}}^{\text{Co}}$ 在 $16 \sim 400$ 之间, $D_{\text{SL/SM}}^{\text{Ni}}$ 在 $410 \sim 4400$ 之间 (Li and Audétat, 2012; Kiseeva and Wood, 2013; Li, 2014; Li *et al.*, 2019)。但相关实验均在硫化物和硅酸盐熔体两相间完成,仍需查明更多元的流体成分对钴镍在流体和熔体间的分配系数的影响。

钴镍矿床在不同构造环境中均有产出,而不同构造环境中水含量存在明显差异。水含量会明显降低硅酸盐体系的固液相线,并进一步影响元素在不同相间的分配和交换。但迄今只有 Mysen (1976) 在 2GPa 、 1025°C 、水饱和条件下获得了 6 个关于镍在橄榄石与硅酸盐熔体间的分配系数; Adam and Green (2006) 在 $1 \sim 3\text{GPa}$ 、 $1075 \sim 1180^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、含水条件下获得了钴镍在矿物与硅酸盐熔体间的分配系数,其中包含 2 个橄榄石、1 个斜方辉石和 8 个单斜辉石的实验。目前所获得的实验数据远远不足以评判水对钴镍元素在不同矿物相及

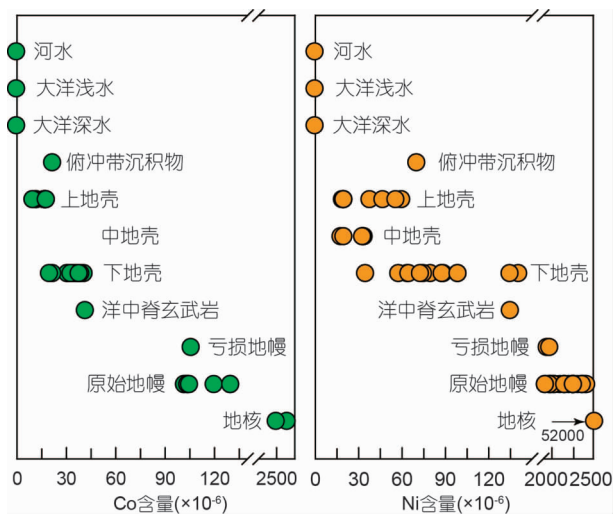


图 4 地球各圈层主要储库的钴、镍元素含量 (数据引自 <https://earthref.org>)

Fig. 4 Co and Ni concentrations of main reservoirs in Earth (data from <https://earthref.org>)

熔体之间分配行为的影响,进而很难开展针对不同构造环境下的数值模拟。

此外,自然样品中发现铬铁矿含有大量钴镍元素以及铬铁矿床伴有钴镍矿床。但是钴镍在铬铁矿与岩浆间的分配系数还没有系统的研究。Righter *et al.* (2006) 在一个大气压下查明了不同氧逸度及温度下铬铁矿和玄武质岩浆间钴镍的分配系数,但压力、挥发分含量(水、硫、碳)等因素对分配系数的影响仍需要更系统的工作。

母岩浆后期会受到热液改造。热液环境下钴镍主要以氯络合物迁移(35~440℃)(Liu *et al.*, 2011; Brugger *et al.*, 2016)。而体系中存在硫化氢时,在200~300℃温度条件下,钴迁移依旧主要以氯络合物为主,但低温下(<200℃)转变为硫氢络合物为主(Migdisov *et al.*, 2011)。而目前还没有类似的关于镍的研究。因此,流体冷却和稀释过程均会造成流体中钴镍的溶解度和络合物稳定性下降,进而造成钴镍络合物的分解和金属的沉淀。钴在高盐流体中的溶解度高于镍的溶解度,这可能是造成钴和镍在热液中分离的原因(Brugger *et al.*, 2016)。但是目前依旧缺乏各种含钴/镍矿物的热力学参数限定,相关工作需要进一步的完善。

3 钴镍成矿规律与成矿理论体系

3.1 钴镍成矿和重大地质事件的耦合关系

我国地质构造复杂,成矿条件多样(发育裂谷成矿、碰撞造山成矿、地幔柱成矿等特色成矿系统),不同时期的造山带叠加使得具有叠加改造成矿、大器晚成的鲜明成矿特色(秦克章等, 2017)。四种类型钴镍矿床具有明显的时代专属性,并与全球重大地质事件具有耦合关系(图5)。晚古元古代至早古生代是全球沉积岩-变沉积岩容矿型钴镍矿的集中形成期(如我国古元古代中条山和大横路钴矿、中非赞比亚-刚果(金)新元古代钴矿),被认为可能是古元古代和新元古代大氧化事件和极端气候事件的成矿响应(Qiu *et al.*, 2021; 徐林刚等, 2022)。同时该时期也形成了大型-超大型岩浆型钴镍矿床,如我国新元古代金川矿床,被认为可能是超大陆裂解及地幔柱事件的产物(Li and Ripley, 2011)。我国大部分造山带中钴镍矿床形成于晚古生代,与造山作用和地幔柱事件颇为耦合,中亚造山带俯冲-增生-造山过程对中亚造山带南缘岩浆型钴镍矿的形成可能起到了重要的控制作用,而早二叠世塔里木地幔柱被认为是钴镍成矿的关键因素(Qin *et al.*, 2011; Su *et al.*, 2011);晚二叠世峨眉山地幔柱对我国四川、云南岩浆型钴镍硫化物矿床及富钴钒钛磁铁矿床的形成与分布则具有决定性作用;另外,全球最大的 Noril'sk 岩浆型钴镍矿床的形成则是 250Ma 西伯利亚地幔柱活动的直接产物(Lightfoot *et al.*, 1993)。红土型钴镍矿床主要形成于新生代,个别为中生代,均与全球气候的急剧变化相关(付伟等, 2013)。热液型钴镍矿床虽然在形成时代上可以贯穿元古代至新生代,但大型-超大型矿床则常与元古代沉

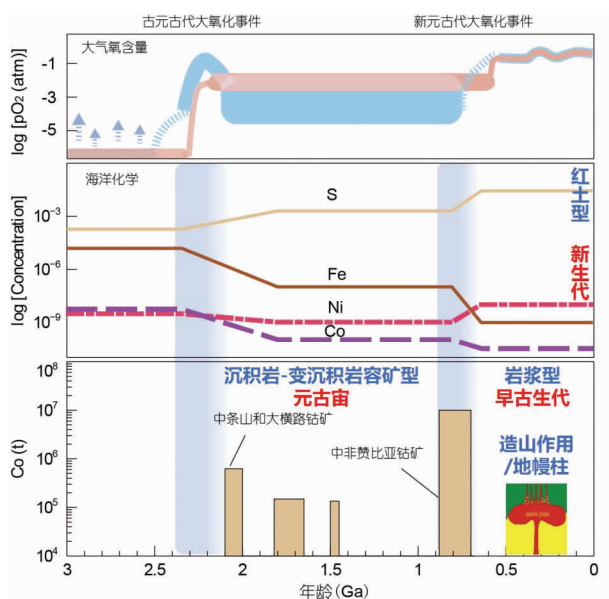


图5 钴镍矿床与全球重大事件的耦合关系图(据 Anbar, 2008; Lyons *et al.*, 2014; Qiu *et al.*, 2021 修改)

Fig. 5 Coupling relation of Ni-Co deposits with global great events (modified after Anbar, 2008; Lyons *et al.*, 2014; Qiu *et al.*, 2021)

积岩-变沉积岩容矿型相关,甚至是其它三种类型直接遭受热液改造而发生钴超常富集的结果。

如果从地质时期大洋沉积物的元素含量变化来看,钴镍元素含量在元古代时期的明显降低,与铁元素变化非常一致,而硫的变化则相反(Anbar, 2008)。这应该是与该时期大量沉积岩-变沉积岩容矿型矿床形成的全球尺度的反映一致。显生宙以来,大洋沉积物的钴含量较元古代又出现明显下降,而镍含量陡然增加,这种特征可能与强烈的幔源岩浆活动有关(图5),并且很大程度是难熔地幔的再次熔融或者深部地幔的高程度部分熔融形成的富镍岩浆,进而在显生宙以来形成多以富镍为特征的钴镍矿床。另外,这些岩浆热液活动同时引发了一些富钴矿床的形成,例如中生代太平洋西向俯冲及岩石圈改造与我国东部大规模富钴砷卡岩型和玢岩型矿床的形成(张招崇等, 2021)以及古、新特提斯洋俯冲-闭合与青藏高原及其周边岩浆型和热液型钴镍矿的形成等(李文渊等, 2022)。

尽管钴镍成矿与地球演化、全球重大地质事件存在诸多时间和/或空间上的耦合关系,但在具体的控制机理和关键控制因素方面仍研究不足。未来有必要厘清地幔柱活动、大氧化事件、岩石圈改造和气候变化等对不同类型矿床的钴镍巨量供给方面如何起到一级控制作用,揭示岩浆演化、热液活动、风化过程以及沉积改造对钴镍共生、分离和赋存状态的关键控制因素。这不仅需要研究具体矿床的成矿机理和成矿过程,更需要从全球尺度的沉积环境、表生作用、物源供

给、岩浆活动和地幔组成等多方面制约钴镍矿床的时代专属性。

3.2 热液改造与钴超常富集

相较于镍,钴在地球上的丰度更低(图4),需超常富集方能成矿。钴的赋存状态更为复杂,地球化学行为和成矿机制研究极为薄弱。尽管如此,就目前的成矿特征来看,热液改造在所有类型的钴镍矿床中均对钴的富集起到积极作用。例如,青海德尔尼大型铜钴矿床产于晚古生代变超镁铁岩中(王玉往和秦克章,1997),强烈的热液蚀变和后期改造促成钴的超常富集;新疆磁海钒钛磁铁矿床存在岩浆和热液两个不同的矿化序列,热液阶段可出现富钴黄铁矿并出现独立钴矿物(辉钴矿和斜方砷钴矿等),显示较岩浆阶段更富钴的特征(王玉往等,2017);吉林红旗岭钴镍硫化物矿床发育的选择性蚀变特征与硫化物熔体携带的富水流体存在成因联系(Cui *et al.*, 2022),并得到了新疆白石泉和天宇矿床中硅酸盐矿物含水量及锂同位素的证实(Tang *et al.*, 2022)。这些现象表明未来研究岩浆型钴镍成矿作用时,热液改造将是不可忽略的,而不能仅仅局限于以前主要集中讨论的地幔部分熔融、硫化物熔离、岩浆结晶分异、地壳混染和液态不混溶等过程。值得注意的一点是,钴超常富集主要发生在钴镍分离之后,因此二者的分离过程将是研究钴超常富集的第一步。已有研究表明镁铁-超镁铁岩中占比较低的尖晶石为除硫化物之外最富钴的造岩矿物,尖晶石的分离结晶会造成岩浆体系的钴镍解耦(白洋等,2023)。尤其当有热液/流体活动时,尖晶石变得不稳定而发生分解或与周围环境发生元素交换进而改变整个体系的钴镍分布(He *et al.*, 2022)。在富水的岩浆或热液体系中,不同的硫化物和砷化物的结晶或改造也会造成钴镍的显著分离(Cui *et al.*, 2020; 单鹏飞等, 2023),但机制尚不清楚。

沉积岩-变沉积岩容矿型钴镍矿的含矿层位一般都富集有机质,比如:中非钴成矿带和我国大横路钴矿(徐林刚等, 2022)。有机质一般形成于具有较高生物原始产率的水体,其降解过程促使缺氧环境的形成(Sato *et al.*, 2016),并促使镍与硫结合形成不溶的硫化镍,并以黄铁矿固溶体形式发生沉淀(Morse and Luther, 1999)。同样,在还原环境中,钴形成难溶的硫化钴与黄铁矿结合形成固溶体而发生沉淀(Huerta-Diaz and Morse, 1992)。然而,这一动力学过程非常缓慢,岩浆、构造或变质作用等产生的热液流体萃取富钴镍的岩石并形成成矿流体可能是富集成矿的关键。卢宜冠等(2021)在对中非钴矿带的研究中发现热液成因黄铁矿和磁黄铁矿中钴的含量分别高达4.9%和1.5%,表明后期热液是促使钴富集成矿的关键。该推论得到了热力学计算的支持,即氧化性的富氟流体可有效萃取镁铁-超镁铁岩中的钴并沉淀于富有机质地层中(Williams-Jones and Vasyukova, 2022)。另外,有研究发现变形变质作用形成的热液流体在弱还原-酸性环境中形成磁黄铁矿和镍黄铁矿组合,可引起

钴镍的强烈分异(Kontinen and Hanski, 2015)。这些热液流体不仅可以萃取钴镍元素,也可能是成矿元素额外来源。但是目前,对于热液改造形成的变沉积岩容矿型钴镍矿床在成矿物质来源、载体性质、沉淀机制等诸多方面仍存在较大争议。因此,选择兼具沉积特征和热液改造特征的矿床作为纽带,对比分析富镍、富钴以及正常沉积的黑色页岩将是揭示热液过程中钴镍富集机制的重要突破口。

3.3 纽带矿床

如图2所示,四种类型钴镍矿床存在一定的成因联系,为构建一个完整的钴镍成矿理论体系,本文提出“纽带矿床”的概念,即指兼具多种不同类型或不同成矿元素组合的矿床,是不同矿床类型之间连接以及与成矿理论连接的结合点,也是成矿模型与找矿模型之间的纽带。我国的钴镍纽带矿床举例如下:(1)赋含铜镍硫化物矿与钒钛磁铁矿的新疆香山岩体(王玉往等, 2006; 肖庆华等, 2010),作为岩浆过程钴镍共生-分离的纽带;(2)赋含钴镍砷和钴镍硫矿体的广西金秀矿床为沉积岩容矿的热液脉型矿床(Huang *et al.*, 2020),作为沉积岩-变沉积岩容矿型与热液型的纽带;(3)青海德尔尼矿床,兼具蛇绿岩蚀变、后期热液改造和沉积容矿特征的纽带(段国莲, 1991; 王玉往和秦克章, 1997; 焦建刚等, 2009);(4)青海肯德可克矿床,为变沉积岩容矿,显示以铁为主钴为伴生的矽卡岩化特征,亦有镁铁侵入岩出露(李宏录等, 2008; 蔡岩萍等, 2011),是研究热液型和沉积岩-变沉积岩容矿型矿床钴来源,揭示钴在岩浆热液及变质热液地球化学行为的重要纽带;(5)新疆维权银铜矿床,具有铁铜、钴、铜银三期成矿作用(李立兴等, 2018),是研究热液活动中钴独立富集和与铜铁银共生富集的理想对象。从矿床地质特征、成矿多金属元素的三维分带特征、岩浆-热液成矿作用的年代学序列、成矿流体性质及物理化学条件、钴多金属成矿物质来源及沉淀机制等方面开展研究,并与不同类型的典型矿床进行对接,有利于形成系统的钴镍成矿理论。

4 钴镍矿床勘查技术

针对我国钴镍矿床产出环境复杂、发育含碳岩层、岩/矿体小、倾角大以及矿石结构复杂且品位低的特点,鉴于钴矿床探测技术严重缺失的现状,本文在比较和总结了已有探测技术的基础上,提出如下的勘查思路和技术优化方案。

岩浆型 岩浆型钴镍矿的赋矿主岩为镁铁-超镁铁岩石,具有明显不同于典型硅铝质岩石的密度和磁性,因此可以采样电磁法定位镁铁-超镁铁岩体的空间位置。与含碳质层的围岩相比,矿体具有三高一低的特性,即磁化率高、密度高、极化率高和电阻率低;而碳质层则为三低一高,即磁化率低、密度低、电阻率低和极化率高。根据此物性差异,可使用短偏移瞬变电磁法有效识别中深部中高低阻岩体和低阻碳质层(King, 2007; Zhou *et al.*, 2020, 2022)。最后金属矿地

震方法可高精度定位深部岩体和矿体(White *et al.*, 2000)。该方法基本成熟,并已成功应用在我国图拉尔根和喀拉克矿床的找矿工作(肖骑彬等, 2005; 秦克章等, 2014; 周建勇等, 2016; 薛国强等, 2023)。

热液型 制约该类型的找矿技术瓶颈与岩浆型类似,同样需要有效解决含碳岩层的干扰、陡倾斜脉状矿体及控矿构造的识别问题,因而可以借鉴岩浆型的勘查技术手段。同时,鉴于钴含量常与黄铁矿呈正相关关系,可利用地面激电法对激电异常进行探测,并通过人工源电磁法推断控矿构造(青海省第三地质勘查院, 2018^①)。

沉积岩-变沉积岩容矿型 该类型矿床具有层控特征,可借鉴沉积型矿床和油气探测技术(Xue *et al.*, 2020),使用节点式金属矿地震方法厘定地层纵向变化,然后开展人工源电磁法探明横向变化,并识别沉积岩区断裂构造特征和推覆体角砾岩型“飞来峰”块体的物探电性异常,最后井中电磁法可有效识别矿体及其在空间的延续性。

红土型 可采用高光谱遥感提取特征矿物异常,常规化探找矿技术与X荧光分析仪相结合,现场测定红土风化壳的镍、钴、铁、锰等元素含量,圈出化探异常,指导找矿勘查(焦超卫等, 2013)。

我国钴矿勘探尚非常薄弱,其中一个原因是含钴矿物多为伴生共生,对含钴的主元素矿物物性分析不够,而岩石矿物物性分析是开展钴矿床地球物理勘探最基础的一步。因此,在厘清钴赋存状态的同时,需要对主要含钴矿物开展大量岩石物性分析。

5 结论与展望

基于钴镍矿床特征和钴镍的元素地球化学行为,凝练提出钴镍成矿的关键科学问题为岩浆、热液、风化、沉积及其改造过程中钴镍共生-分离和钴超常富集的机理,关键勘查技术问题为含碳岩层、隐伏小岩体和陡倾斜钴镍矿体的精细探测和高效辨识。钴镍成矿理论体系的建立需对四种类型典型矿床和组带矿床进行剖析,并与实验岩石学及数值模拟计算相结合;厘清钴镍成矿规律则应将钴镍成矿和重大地质事件的耦合关系、镁铁-超镁铁岩体成因与构造背景、热液改造与钴超常富集作为研究重点。

针对我国钴镍资源分布和成矿特征,高效勘查技术体系的研发和集成应优先考虑岩浆型钴镍矿,借鉴同成因矿床或主矿种矿床的勘查方法开展沉积岩-变沉积岩容矿型和热液型钴镍矿床的找矿工作。同时,通过“比较矿床学”方法,立足我国主要成矿带及重要钴镍矿床,并开展与俄罗斯Noril'sk岩浆型镍钴矿床、中非刚果(金)-赞比亚变沉积岩容矿型钴矿床、芬兰Talvivaara黑色页岩型镍钴矿床、美国Blackbird热液型铜钴矿床、印度尼西亚红土型镍钴矿床等的对比研究,构建我国主要类型钴镍矿床成矿模型、理论体系和高效勘查技术方法体系,综合评价我国重要钴镍矿带成矿

潜力。由于我国成矿特色与大陆地壳演化密切相关,钴镍矿的找矿勘探部署必须立足于我国大陆演化与多块体拼合造山的基本地质事实,优选成矿区带与远景区,并优化集成运用高新地球物理技术方法,方能取得好的勘查效果。

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